There is no cause *wherefore* we should think God more desirous to manifest his favour by temporal blessings towards them than towards us. *Hooker.*

Can ye allege any just cause *wherefore* absolutely ye should not condescend, in this controversy, to have your judgment ever-ruled by some such definitive sentence? *Hooker.*

Shall I tell you why?

——Ay, sir, and *wherefore*; for, they say, every why hath a *wherefore*. *Shak. Comedy of Errours.*

2. For what reason?

Wherefore gaze this goodly company,
As if they saw some wond'rous monument? *Shakespeare.*

O *wherefore* was my birth from heav'n foretold
Twice by an angel? *Milton's Agonistes.*

WHERE'IN. *adv.* [*where* and *in.*] In which.

Whenever yet was your appeal denied?
Wherein have you been galled by the king? *Shakes. H.* VI.

Try waters by weight, wherein you may find some difference, and the lighter account the better. *Bacon.*

Heav'n
Is as the book of God before thee set,
Wherein to read his wond'rous works. *Milton.*

Too soon for us the circling hours
This dreaded time have compast, *wherein* we
Must bide the stroke of that long threaten'd wound. *Milton.*

This the happy morn
Wherein the son of heav'n's eternal king,
Our great redemption from above did bring! *Milton.*

Had they been treated with more kindness, and their questions answered, they would have taken more pleasure in improving their knowledge, *wherein* there would be still newness. *Locke.*

There are times *wherein* a man ought to be cautious as well as innocent. *Swift.*

WHEREI'NTO. *adv.* [*where* and *into.*] Into which.

Where's the palace, *wherein*to foul things
Sometimes intrude not? *Shakesp. Othello.*

Another disease is the putting forth of wild oats, *wherein*to corn oftentimes degenerates. *Bacon's Natural History.*

My subject does not oblige me to point forth the place *wherein*to this water is now retreated. *Woodward.*

Their treaty was finished, *wherein* I did them several good offices, by the credit I now had at court, and they made me a visit. *Gulliver's Travels.*

WHE'RENESS. *n. s.* [from *where.*] Ubiety.

A point hath no dimensions, but only a *whereness*, and is next to nothing. *Grew's Cosmol.*

WHEREO'F. *adv.* [*where* and *of.*] Of which.

A thing *whereof* the church hath, ever sithence the first beginning, reaped singular commodity. *Hooker.*

How this world, when and *whereof* created. *Milton.*

I do not find the certain numbers *whereof* their armies did consist. *Davies on Ireland.*

'Tis not very probable that I should succeed in such a project, *whereof* I have not had the least hint from any of my predecessors, the poets. *Dryden.*

WHERE'O'N. *adv.* [*where* and *on.*] On which.

As for those things *wherein*, or else wherewith, superstition worketh, polluted they are by such abuse. *Hooker.*

Infected be the air *whereon* they ride. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

So looks the strand, *wherein* th' imperious flood
Hath left a witness'd usurpation. *Shakesp. Henry* IV.

He lik'd the ground *wherein* the trod. *Milton.*

WHERESO. } *adv.* [*where* and *soever.*] In what place
WHERESOE'VER. } soever.

That short revenge the man may overtake,
Wheresoe he be, and soon upon him light. *Fairy Queen.*

Poor naked wretches, *wheresoe'er* you are,
That bide the pelting of this pitiless storm,
How shall your houseless heads defend you
From seasons such as these? *Shak. King Lear.*

He oft
Frequented their assemblies, *wheresoe* met. *Milt. Parad. Lost.*

Can misery no place of safety know?
The noise pursues me *wheresoe'er* I go. *Dryden.*

WHERETO'. } *adv.* [*where* and *to*, or *unto.*] To which.
WHEREUNTO'. }

She bringeth forth no kind of creature, *whereto* she is wanting in that which is needful. *Hooker.*

What Scripture doth plainly deliver, to that the first place both of credit and obedience is due; the next *whereunto* is whatsoever any man can necessarily conclude by force of reason: after these, the voice of the church succeedeth. *Hooker.*

I hold an old accustom'd feast,
Whereto I have invited many a guest. *Shak. Rom. and Jul.*

Whereto th' Almighty answer'd, not displeas'd. *Milton.*

WHEREUPO'N. *n. s.* [*where* and *upon.*] Upon which.

The townsmen mutinied, and sent to Essex; *whereupon* he came thither. *Clarendon.*

Whereupon there had risen a general war betwixt them, if the earl of Desmond had not been sent into England. *Davies on Ireland.*

WHEREWI'TH. } *adv.* [*where* and *with*, or *withal.*] With
WHEREWITHA'L. } which.

As for those things *wherewith* superstition worketh, polluted they are. *Hooker.*

Her bliss is all in pleasure and delight,
Wherewith she makes her lovers drunken. *Fairy Queen.*

Northumberland, thou ladder *wherewithal*
The mounting Bolingbroke ascends my throne. *Shakesp.*

In regard of the troubles *wherewith* this king was distressed in England, this army was not of sufficient strength to make an entire conquest of Ireland. *Davies on Ireland.*

The builders of Babel, still with vain design,
New Babels, had they *wherewithal*, would build. *Milton.*

You will have patience with a debtor, who has an inclination to pay you his obligations, if he had *wherewithal* ready about him. *Wycherley.*

The frequency, warmth and affection, *wherewith* they are proposed. *Rogers's Sermons.*

But it is impossible for a man, who openly declares against religion, to give any reasonable security that he will not be false and cruel, whenever a temptation offers, which he values more than he does the power *wherewith* he was trusted? *Swift.*

To WHE'RRET. *v. a.* [Corrupted, I suppose, from *forret.*]

1. To hurry; to trouble; to teaze. A low colloquial word.
2. To give a box on the ear. *Ainsworth.*

WHE'RRY. *n. s.* [Of uncertain derivation.] A light boat used on rivers.

And falling down into a lake,
Which him up to the neck doth take,
His fury somewhat it doth slake,
He calleth for a ferry;
What was his club he made his boat,
And in his oaken cup doth float,
As safe as in a *wherry*. *Drayton's Nymphid.*

Let the vessel split on shelves,
With the freight enrich themselves:
Safe within my little *wherry*,
All their madness makes me merry. *Swift.*

To WHET. *v. a.* [þpettan, Saxon; *wetten*, Dutch.]

1. To sharpen by attrition.

Fool, thou *whet'st* a knife to kill thyself. *Shakesp. R.* III.

Thou hid'st a thousand daggers in thy thoughts,
Which thou hast *whetted* on thy stony heart,
To stab at half an hour of my frail life. *Shakes. H.* IV.

This visitation
Is but to *whet* thy almost blunted purpose. *Shak. Hamlet.*

Unsophisticated vitriol, rubbed on the *whetted* blade of a knife, will not impart its colour. *Boyle.*

There is the Roman slave *whetting* his knife, and listening. *Addison on Italy.*

Eloquence, smooth and cutting, is like a razor *whetted* with oil. *Swift.*

2. To edge; to make angry or acrimonious.

Peace, good queen;
O *whet* not on these too too furious peers;
For blessed are the peace-makers. *Shakesp. H.* VI.

Since Cassius first did *whet* me against Cæsar,
I have not slept. *Shakesp. Julius Cæsar.*

I will *whet* on the king. *Shak. King John.*

He favoured the Christian merchants; and the more to *whet* him forwards, the bassa had cunningly insinuated into his acquaintance one Mulcarabe. *Knolles.*

Let not thy deep bitterness beget
Careless despair in me; for that will *whet*
My mind to scorn. *Donne.*

The cause why onions, salt, and pepper, in baked meats, move appetite, is by vellication of those nerves; for motion *whetteth*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

A disposition in the king began to be discovered, which, nourished and *whetted* on by bad counsellors, proved the blot of his times; which was the crushing treasure out of his subjects purses, by penal laws. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

'Tis a sad contemplation, that we should sacrifice the church's peace to the *whetting* and inflaming of a little vain curiosity. *Decay of Piety.*

Great contemporaries *whet* and cultivate each other. *Dryd.*

Himself invented first the shining share,
And *whetted* human industry by care;
Nor suffer'd sloth to rust his active reign. *Dryden's Georg.*

WHET. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of sharpening.
2. Any thing that makes hungry, as a dram.

An ivy table is a certain *whet*;
You would not think how heartily he'll eat. *Dryden.*

He assisted at four hundred bowls of punch, not to mention sips, drams, and *whets*. *Spectator.*

WHE'THER. *adv.* [þþæ'ðer, Saxon.] A particle expressing one part of a disjunctive question in opposition to the other.

As they, so we have likewise a publick form, how to serve God both morning and evening, *whether* sermons may be had or no. *Hooker.*

Resolve *whether* you will or no. *Shakes. Rich.* III.

Perkins's three counsellors registered themselves sanctuary-men; and *whether* upon pardon obtained, or continuance within the privilege, they were not proceeded with. *Bacon.*

If we adjoin to the lords, *whether* they prevail or not, we enguiph ourselves into assured danger. *Hayward.*

Then did'st thou found that order, *whether* love
Or victory thy royal thoughts did move,
Each was a noble cause. *Denham.*

Epictetus forbids a man, on such an occasion, to consult with the oracle *whether* he should do it or no, it being necessary to be done. *Decay of Piety.*

Whether by health or sickness, life or death, mercy is still contriving and carrying on the spiritual good of all who love God. *South's Sermons.*

This assistance is only offered to men, and not forced upon them, *whether* they will or no. *Tillotson.*

When our foreign trade exceeds our exportation of commodities, our money must go to pay our debts, *whether* melted or not. *Locke.*

Whether it be that the richest of these discoveries fall not into the pope's hands, or for some other reason, the prince of Farnese will keep this seat from being turned up, 'till one of his own family is in the chair. *Addison on Italy.*

WHE'THER. *pronoun.* Which of two.

Whither when they came, they fell at words
Whether of them should be the lord of lords. *Hubberd's Tale.*

Whether of them twain did the will of his father? *Mat.* xxi.

Whether is more beneficial, that we should have the same yearly quantity of heat distributed equally, or a greater share in Summer, and in Winter a less? *Bentley.*

Let them take *whether* they will: if they deduce all animals from single pairs, even to make the second of a pair, is to write after a copy. *Bentley.*

WHE'TSTONE. *n. s.* [*whet* and *stone.*] Stone on which any thing is whetted, or rubbed to make it sharp.

The minds of the afflicted do never think they have fully conceived the weight or measure of their own woe: they use their affection as a *whetstone* both to wit and memory. *Hooker.*

What avail'd her resolution chaste,
Whose soberest looks were *whetstones* to desire? *Fairfax.*

Whom the *whetstone* sharps to eat,
And cry, millstones are good meat. *Ben. Johnson.*

Diligence is to the understanding as the *whetstone* to the razor; but the will is the hand, that must apply the one to the other. *South.*

A *whetstone* is not an instrument to carve with; but it sharpens those that do. *Shakespeare Illustrated.*

WHE'TTER. *n. s.* [from *whet.*] One that whets or sharpens.

Love and enmity are notable *whetters* and quickeners of the spirit of life in all animals. *More.*

WHEY. *n. s.* [þþæg, Saxon; *wey*, Dutch.]

1. The thin or serous part of milk, from which the oleose or grumous part is separated.

I'll make you feed on curds and *whey*. *Shakespeare.*

Milk is nothing but blood turned white, by being diluted with a greater quantity of serum or *whey* in the glandules of the breast. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

2. It is used of any thing white and thin.

Those linnen cheeks of thine
Are counsellors to fear. What, soldiers *whey* face! *Shakes.*

WHE'YEY. } *adj.* [from *whey.*] Partaking of whey; resem-
WHE'YISH. } bling whey.

Those medicines, being opening and piercing, fortify the operation of the liver, in sending down the *wheyey* part of the blood to the reins. *Bacon's Natural History.*

He that quaffs
Such *wheyish* liquors, oft with cholick pangs
He'll roar. *Philips.*

WHICH. *pron.* [þþile, Saxon; *welk*, Dutch.]

1. The pronoun relative; relating to things.

The apostles term it the pledge of our heavenly inheritance, sometimes the handsel or earnest of that *which* is to come. *Hooker, p.* v.

Do they not blaspheme that worthy name, by the *which* ye are called? *Ja.* ii. 7.

In destructions by deluge, the remnant *which* hap to be reserved are ignorant. *Bacon.*

To *which* their want of judging abilities, add also their want of opportunity to apply to such a serious consideration as may let them into the true goodness and evil of things, *which* are qualities *which* seldom display themselves to the first view. *South's Sermons.*

The queen of furies by their side is set,
And snatches from their mouths th' untasted meat,
Which, if they touch, her hissing snakes the rear. *Dryden.*

After the several earths, consider the parts of the surface of this globe *which* is barren, as sand and rocks. *Locke.*

2. It formerly was used for *who*, and related likewise to persons: as in the first words of the Lord's prayer.

The Almighty, *which* giveth wisdom to whomsoever it pleaseth him, did, for the good of his church, stay those eager affections. *Hooker.*

Do you hear, sir, of a battle?

——Every one hears that,
Which can distinguish sound. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

Had I been there, *which* am a silly woman,
The soldiers should have tos'd me on their pikes,
Before I would have granted to that act. *Shakesp. H.* VI.

3. The genitive of *which*, as well as of *who*, is *whose*; but *whose*, as derived from *which*, is scarcely used but in poetry.

Of man's first disobedience, and the fruit
Of that forbidden tree, *whose* mortal taste. *Milton.*

4. It is sometimes a demonstrative: as, take *which* you will.

What is the night?

—Almost at odds with morning, *which* is *which*. *Shakesp.*

5. It is sometimes an interrogative: as, *which* is the man.

Two fair twins,
The puzzled strangers *which* is *which* enquire. *Tickel.*

WHI'CHSOEVER. *pron.* [*which* and *soever.*] Whether one or the other.

Whichsoever of these he takes, and how often soever he doubles it, he finds that he is not one jot nearer the end of such addition than at first setting out. *Locke.*

WHIFF. *n. s.* [*chwyth*, Welsh.] A blast; a puff of wind.

Pyrrhus at Priam drives, in rage strikes wide;
But with the *whiff* and wind of his fell sword,
Th' unnerved father falls. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

Who,
If some unsav'ry *whiff* betray the crime,
Invents a quarrel straight. *Dryden.*

Three pipes after dinner he constantly smokes,
And seasons his *whiffs* with impertinent jokes. *Prior.*

Nick pulled out a boatswain's whistle: upon the first *whiff* the tradesmen came jumping in. *Arbuthnot.*

To WHI'FFLE. *v. n.* [from *whiff.*] To move inconstantly, as if driven by a puff of wind.

Nothing is more familiar than for a *whiffling* fop, that has not one grain of the sense of a man of honour, to play the hero. *L'Estrange.*

A person of a *whiffling* and unsteady turn of mind cannot keep close to a point of controversy, but wanders from it perpetually. *Watts.*

Was our reason given, to be thus puff'd about,
Like a dry leaf, an idle straw, a feather,
The sport of ev'ry *whiffling* blast that blows? *Rowe.*

WHI'FFLER. *n. s.* [from *whiffle.*]

1. One that blows strongly.

The beach
Pales in the flood with men, with wives and boys,
Whose shouts and claps out-voice the deep-mouth'd sea,
Which, like a mighty *whiffler* fore the king,
Seems to prepare his way. *Shak. Henry* V.

2. One of no consequence; one moved with a whiff or puff.

Our fine young ladies retain in their service a great number of supernumerary and insignificant fellows, which they use like *whifflers*, and commonly call shoeing-horns. *Spectator.*

Every *whiffler* in a laced coat, who frequents the chocolate-house, shall talk of the constitution. *Swift.*

WHIG. *n. s.* [þþæg, Saxon.]

1. Whey.
2. The name of a faction.

The southwest counties of Scotland have seldom corn enough to serve them round the year; and the northern parts producing more than they need, those in the west come in the Summer to buy at Leith the stores that come from the north; and from a word, whiggam, used in driving their horses, all that drove were called the whiggamors, and shorter the *whiggs*. Now in that year before the news came down of duke Hamilton's defeat, the ministers animated their people to rise and march to Edinburgh; and they came up marching on the head of their parishes with an unheard-of fury, praying and preaching all the way as they came. The marquis of Argyle and his party came and headed them, they being about six thousand. This was called the whiggamor's inroad; and ever after that, all that opposed the court came in contempt to be called *whigs*: and from Scotland the word was brought into England, where it is now one of our unhappy terms of disunion. *Burnet.*

Whoever has a true value for church and state, should avoid the extremes of *whig* for the sake of the former, and the extremes of tory on the account of the latter. *Swift.*

WHI'GGISH. *adj.* [from *whig.*] Relating to the whigs.

She'll prove herself a tory plain,
From principles the whigs maintain;
And, to defend the *whiggish* cause,
Her topicks from the tories draws. *Swift.*

WHI'GGISM. *n. s.* [from *whig.*] The notions of a whig.

I could quote passages from fifty pamphlets, wholly made up of *whiggism* and atheism. *Swift.*

WHILE. *n. s.* [*wil*, German; þþile, Saxon.] Time; space of time.

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo